'BEFORE THE MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

)))
) Case No. 09-2005-170373
)
)
•

DECISION AND ORDER

The attached Stipulated Surrender of License and Order is hereby adopted as the Decision and Order of the Medical Board of California, Department of Consumer Affairs, State of California as its Decision in the above entitled matter.

This Decision shall become effective at 5:00 p.m. on February 2, 2011.

IT IS SO ORDERED January 26, 2011.

MEDICAL BOARD OF GALIFORNIA

By:

Linda K. Whitney

Executive Director

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1	EDMUND G. BROWN JR.		
2	Attorney General of California THOMAS S. LAZAR		
3	Supervising Deputy Attorney General SAMUEL K. HAMMOND		
4	Deputy Attorney General State Bar No. 141135		
5	110 West "A" Street, Suite 1100 San Diego, CA 92101	i	
6	P.O. Box 85266 San Diego, CA 92186-5266		
7	Telephone: (619) 645-2083		
	Facsimile: (619) 645-2061 Attorneys for Complainant		
8			
9	BEFORE THE MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA	•	
10	DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
11			
12	In the Matter of the First Amended Accusation Case No. 09-2005-170373		
13	Against: STIPULATED SURRENDER OF		
14	MONIQUE B. WILLIAMS, M.D. 385 East Mariposa Street LICENSE AND ORDER		
15	Altadena, CA 91001		
16	Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate		
17	No. A54185		
- 18	Respondent.		
- 19			
20	IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by and between the parties in this		
21			
	proceeding that the following matters are true:		
22			
23	1. Linda K. Whitney (Complainant) is the Interim Executive Director of the Medical		
· 24	Board of California, and is represented in this matter by Edmund G. Brown Jr., Attorney General		
25	of the State of California, by Samuel K. Hammond, Deputy Attorney General.		
26	2. Monique B. Williams, M.D. (Respondent), is represented in this proceeding by		
27	attorney Mark M. Hathaway, Esq., Law Offices of Mark J. Werksman, 888 West Sixth Street,		
28	Fourth Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90017.		

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3. On or about May 3, 1995, the Medical Board of California issued Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate No. A54185 to Respondent Monique B. Williams, M.D. The license was in full force and effect at all times relevant to the charges brought in First Amended Accusation No. 09-2005-170373, expired on August 31, 2008 and has not been renewed. On or about April 22, 2008, Complainant sought and obtained an *ex parte* interim suspension order of Respondent's Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate No. A54185, pursuant to Government Code section 11529, subdivisions (b) and (c). By stipulation of the parties and Order issued thereon, Respondent's Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate No. A 54185 was suspended on or about May 12, 2008. As a result, Respondent remains suspended from the practice of medicine as of the date of the execution of this Stipulation for Surrender of License and Order.

JURISDICTION

4. On or about May 23, 2008, Accusation No. 09-2005-170373 was filed against Respondent before the Medical Board of California, Department of Consumer Affairs (Board). A true and correct copy of the Accusation and all other statutorily required documents were properly served on Respondent on May 23, 2008, and Respondent timely filed his Notice of Defense contesting the Accusation. On or about September 23, 2009, the Board filed First Amended Accusation No. 09-2005-170373 against Respondent. The First Amended Accusation, which superseded the original Accusation, is currently pending against Respondent. A true and correct copy of First Amended Accusation No. 09-2005-170373 is attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth herein.

ADVISEMENT AND WAIVERS

- 5. Respondent has carefully read, discussed with counsel, and fully understands the charges and allegations in First Amended Accusation No. 09-2005-170373. Respondent also has carefully read, fully discussed with counsel, and fully understands the effects of this Stipulated Surrender of License and Order.
- 6. Respondent is fully aware of her legal rights in this matter, including the right to a hearing on the charges and allegations in the First Amended Accusation; the right to confront and cross-examine the witnesses against her; the right to present evidence and to testify on her own

behalf; the right to the issuance of subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents; the right to reconsideration and court review of an adverse decision; and all other rights accorded by the California Administrative Procedure Act and other applicable laws.

7. Respondent voluntarily, knowingly, and intelligently waives and gives up each and every right set forth above.

CULPABILITY

- 8. Respondent admits the complete and accurate truth of each and every charge and allegation in First Amended Accusation No. 09-2005-170373, and agrees that she has thereby subjected her Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate No. A54185 to disciplinary action. Respondent hereby surrenders her Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate No. A54185 for the Board's formal acceptance.
- 9. Respondent understands that by signing this stipulation, she enables the Board to issue an order accepting the surrender of her Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate No. A54185 without further process.

CONTINGENCY

- 10. The parties agree that this Stipulated Surrender and Order shall be submitted to the Board for its consideration in the above-entitled matter and, further, that the Board shall have a reasonable period of time in which to consider and act on this Stipulated Surrender of License and Order after receiving it.
- 11. The parties agree that this Stipulated Surrender of License and Order shall be null and void and not binding upon the parties unless approved and adopted by the Board, except for this paragraph, which shall remain in full force and effect. Respondent fully understands and agrees that in deciding whether or not to approve and adopt this Stipulated Surrender of License and Order, the Board may receive oral and written communications from its staff and/or the Attorney General's office. Communications pursuant to this paragraph shall not disqualify the Board, any member thereof, and/or any other person from future participation in this or any other matter affecting or involving Respondent. In the event that the Board, in its discretion, does not

approve and adopt this Stipulated Surrender of License and Order, with the exception of this paragraph, it shall not become effective, shall be of no evidentiary value whatsoever, and shall not be relied upon or introduced in any disciplinary action by either party hereto. Respondent further agrees that should the Board reject this Stipulated Surrender of License and Order for any reason, respondent will assert no claim that the Board, or any member thereof, was prejudiced by its/his/her review, discussion and/or consideration of this Stipulated Surrender of License and Order or of any matter or matters related hereto.

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

- 12. The parties understand and agree that facsimile copies of this Stipulated Surrender of License and Order, including facsimile signatures thereto, shall have the same force and effect as the originals.
- 13. This Stipulated Surrender of License and Order is intended by the parties herein to an integrated writing representing the complete, final and exclusive embodiment of the agreements of the parties in the above-entitled matter.
- 14. In consideration of the foregoing admissions and stipulations, the parties agree that the Board may, without further notice or formal proceeding, issue and enter the following order:

<u>ORDER</u>

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate No. A54185, issued to Respondent Monique B. Williams, M.D., is surrendered and accepted by the Medical Board of California.

- 1. The surrender of Respondent's Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate No. A54185 and the acceptance of the surrendered license by the Board shall constitute the imposition of discipline against Respondent. This stipulation constitutes a record of the discipline and shall become a part of Respondent's license history with the Board.
- 2. Respondent shall lose all rights and privileges as a physician and surgeon in California as of the effective date of the Board's Decision and Order.
- 3. Respondent shall cause to be delivered to the Board both her wall license certificate and, if one was issued, pocket license on or before the effective date of the Decision and Order.

- 4. If Respondent ever applies for licensure or petitions for reinstatement of license in the State of California, the Board shall treat it as a new application for licensure. Respondent must comply with all the laws, regulations and procedures for licensure in effect at the time the application or petition is filed, and all of the charges and allegations contained in First Amended Accusation No. 09-2005-170373 shall be deemed to be true, correct and fully admitted by Respondent when the Board determines whether to grant or deny the application or petition.
- 5. Should Respondent ever apply or reapply for a new license or certification, or petition for reinstatement of a license, by any other health care licensing agency in the State of California, all of the charges and allegations contained in First Amended Accusation No. 09-2005-170373. shall be deemed to be true, correct, and fully admitted by Respondent for the purpose of any Statement of Issues or any other proceeding seeking to deny or restrict licensure.

ACCEPTANCE

I have carefully read the above Stipulated Surrender of License and Order and have fully discussed it with my attorney, Mark M. Hathaway, Esq. I understand the stipulation and the effect it will have on my Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate No. A54185. I enter into this Stipulated Surrender of License and Order voluntarily, knowingly, and intelligently, and agree to be bound by the Decision and Order of the Medical Board of California.

DATED: June 15, 2010 Monique B. Williams M.D.

MONIQUE B. WILLIAMS, M.D.

Respondent

I have read and fully discussed with Respondent Monique B. Williams, M.D., the terms and conditions and other matters contained in this Stipulated Surrender of License and Order. I approve its form and content.

DATED: JUN 272010

MARK M. HATHAWAY, ESQ. Attorney for Respondent

ENDORSEMENT

The foregoing Stipulated Surrender of License and Order is hereby respectfully submitted for consideration by the Medical Board of California of the Department of Consumer Affairs.

Dated: April 19, 2010

EDMUND G. BROWN JR. Attorney General of California THOMAS S. LAZAR Supervising Deputy Attorney General

SAMUEL K. HAMMOND Deputy Attorney General Attorneys for Complainant

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Exhibit A

Accusation No. 09-2005-170373

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1	EDMUND G. BROWN JR., Attorney General
2	of the State of California STEVEN V. ADLER
3	Supervising Deputy Attorney General SAMUEL K. HAMMOND State Bar No. 141135
4	Deputy Attorney General FILED 110 West "A" Street, Suite 1100 STATE OF CALIFORNIA
5	San Diego, CA 92101 MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA SACRAMENTO SEPTEMBUL 23, 20 01
6	P.O. Box 85266 BY: TVallar ANALYST
	San Diego, CA 92186-5266 Telephone: (619) 645-2083
7	Facsimile: (619) 645-2061
8	Attorneys for Complainant
9	BEFORE THE MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA
10	DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS STATE OF CALIFORNIA
11	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
12	In the Matter of the First Amended Accusation Case No. 09-2005-170373
13	Against:
14	MONIQUE B. WILLIAMS, M.D. 385 East Mariposa Street FIRST AMENDED
15	Altadena, CA 91001 ACCUSATION
16	Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate No. A 54185
17	Respondent.
18	
19	Complainant alleges:
20	<u>PARTIES</u>
21	1. Barbara Johnston (Complainant) brings this First Amended Accusation solely
22	in her official capacity as the Executive Director of the Medical Board of California, Department of
23	Consumer Affairs.
24	2. On or about May 3, 1995, the Medical Board of California issued Physician's
25	and Surgeon's Certificate Number A 54185 to Monique B. Williams, M.D. (Respondent). The
26	Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate was in full force and effect at all times relevant to the charges
27	brought herein and expired on August 31, 2008. On or about April 22, 2008, complainant sough
28	and obtained an ex parte interim suspension of respondent's Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate

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Number A54185 pursuant to Government Code section 11529, subdivisions (b) and (c). By stipulation of the parties and order thereon issued on or about May 12, 2008, respondent's Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate Number A54185 remains suspended pending a final decision and order on this Accusation.

JURISDICTION

- This First Amended Accusation, which superceded the original Accusation 3. filed in the above-entitled matter, is brought before the Medical Board of California (Board). Department of Consumer Affairs, under the authority of the following laws. All section references are to the Business and Professions Code unless otherwise indicated.
- Section 2227 of the Code provides that a licensee who is found guilty under the Medical Practice Act may have his or her license revoked, suspended for a period not to exceed one year, placed on probation and required to pay the costs of probation monitoring, or such other action taken in relation to discipline as the Division deems proper.
 - 5. California Business and Professions Code section 725 provides:
 - "(a) Repeated acts of clearly excessive prescribing, furnishing, dispensing or administering of drugs or treatment, repeated acts of clearly excessive use of diagnostic procedures, or repeated acts of clearly excessive use of diagnostic or treatment facilities as determined by the standard of the community of licensees is unprofessional conduct for a physician and surgeon, dentist, podiatrist, psychologist, physical therapist, chiropractor, optometrist, speech-language pathologist, or audiologist.
 - "(b) Any person who engages in repeated acts of clearly excessive prescribing or administering of drugs or treatment is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than six hundred dollars (\$600), or by imprisonment for a term of not less than 60 days nor more than 180 days, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

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6.	California Business and Professions Code section 2234 provide	S:

"The Division of Medical Quality shall take action against any licensee who is charged with unprofessional conduct. In addition to other provisions of this article, unprofessional conduct includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- "(a) Violating or attempting to violate, directly or indirectly, assisting in or abetting the violation of, or conspiring to violate any provision of this chapter.
 - Gross negligence. "(b)
- Repeated negligent acts. To be repeated, there must be two or more "(c) negligent acts or omissions. An initial negligent act or omission followed by a separate and distinct departure from the applicable standard of care shall constitute repeated negligent acts.
- "(1) An initial negligent diagnosis followed by an act or omission medically appropriate for that negligent diagnosis of the patient shall constitute a single negligent act.
- (2)When the standard of care requires a change in the diagnosis, act, or omission that constitutes the negligent act described in paragraph (1), including, but not limited to, a reevaluation of the diagnosis or a change in treatment, and the licensee's conduct departs from the applicable standard of care, each departure constitutes a separate and distinct breach of the standard of care.
 - Incompetence. "(d)
- The commission of any act involving dishonesty or corruption which "(e) is substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of a physician and surgeon.

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^{1.} California Business and Professions Code section 2002, as amended and effective January 1, 2008, provides that, unless otherwise expressly provided, the term "board" as used in the State Medical Practice Act (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code, §§ 2000, et seq.) means that the "Medical Board of California," and references to the "Division of Medical Quality" and "Division of Licensing" in the Act or any other provision of law deemed to refer to the Board.

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1	"(f) Any action or conduct which would have warranted the denial of a			
. 2	certificate.			
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4	7. Section 2236 states in pertinent part:			
5	"(a) The conviction of any offense substantially related to the qualifications,			
6	functions, or duties of a physician and surgeon constitutes unprofessional conduct			
7	within the meaning of this chapter. The record of conviction shall be conclusive			
8	evidence only of the fact that the conviction occurred.			
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10	8. California Business and Professions Code section 2238 provides:			
11	"A violation of any federal statute or federal regulation or any of the statutes			
12.	or regulations of this state regulating dangerous drugs or controlled substances			
13	constitutes unprofessional conduct."			
14	9. California Business and Professions Code section 2239 provides:			
15	"(a) The use or prescribing for or administering to himself or herself, or			
16	any controlled substance; or the use of any of the dangerous drugs specified in			
17	Section 4022, or of alcoholic beverages, to the extent, or in such a manner as to be			
18	dangerous or injurious to the licensee, or to any other person or to the public, or to			
19	the extent that such use impairs the ability of the licensee to practice medicine safely			
20	or more than one misdemeanor or any felony involving the use, consumption, or			
21	self-administration of any of the substances referred to in this section, or any			
22	combination thereof, constitutes unprofessional conduct. The record of the			
23	conviction is conclusive evidence of such unprofessional conduct."			
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1	10. California Business and Professions Code section 2242 provides:
.2.	"(a) Prescribing, dispensing, or furnishing dangerous drugs as defined in
3	Section 4022 without an appropriate prior examination and a medical indication,
4	constitutes unprofessional conduct.
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6	11. Section 2266 of the Code states:
7	"The failure of a physician and surgeon to maintain adequate and accurate
8	records relating to the provision of services to their patients constitutes
9	unprofessional conduct."
10	12. Unprofessional conduct under California Business and Professions Code
11	section 2234 is conduct which breaches the rules or ethical code of the medical profession, or
12	conduct which is unbecoming to a member in good standing of the medical profession, and which
13	demonstrates an unfitness to practice medicine. ²
14	FIRST CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE
15 16	(Prescribing Dangerous Drugs Without an Appropriate Prior Examination and Medical Indication)
17	13. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action under sections 2227 and 2234,
18	as defined by section 2242 of the Code, in that respondent prescribed dangerous drugs and controlled
19	substances without an appropriate prior examination, as more particularly alleged hereinafter:
20	(a) Respondent distributed and diverted dangerous drugs and controlled
21	substances by writing prescriptions without conducting an appropriate prior
22	examination or without medical indication. The dangerous drugs and controlled
23	substances included, but were not limited to, Vicodin ³ , OxyContin ⁴ and Xanax ⁵ .
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25	2. (Shea v. Board of Medical Examiners (1978) 81 Cal. App. 3d 564, 575.)
26	3. Vicodin is a brand name for hydrocodone, a Schedule III controlled substance, which is listed as a drug of concern by the DEA. Hydrocodone diversion and abuse have been escalating in recent years. Hydrocodone is a
27	generic name for a narcotic analgesic classified under federal law as a Schedule III controlled substance. Hydrocodone, when legally prescribed for a legitimate medical purpose, is typically used for the relief of mild to moderate pain and can be habit forming. A prescription is generally for a modest number of pills to be taken over a short period of time.
28	Hydrocodone is also known by its brand names Vicodin®, Norco® and Lortab®, and is a commonly abused controlled

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 Additionally, through a search warrant executed at her residence on March 25, 2008, law enforcement personnel discovered cocaine, in crack and powder form, related drug paraphernalia, and other evidence to support respondent's illegal diversion of dangerous drugs and controlled substances as set forth more fully below.

- (b) On or about October 18, 2005, the Medical Board received an anonymous complaint making numerous allegations against respondent. These allegations included a recent arrest for assault and battery, making threats leading to the issuance of a restraining order, alcohol abuse, possible bipolar disorder, prescription and illicit drug use and abuse, excessive prescribing of hydrocodone, NORCO, Vicodin and other pain medications, possible aiding and abetting the unlicenced practice of medicine; and being terminated from her position at Kaiser Permanente.
- (c) On or about November 1, 2005, the Medical Board became aware of an open investigation by the Drug Enforcement Administration's Office of Diversion Control (hereinafter collectively referred to as "DEA") against respondent. The DEA had opened their investigation against respondent based on a report from the Irvine Police Department that respondent was potentially involved in writing prescriptions for pain medications without performing any medical examination and without any medically indicated need for the pain medication. The Irvine Police had arrested six individuals who were in possession of prescription pain medications or prescription

substance that is diverted from legitimate medical channels. Hydrocodone is often diverted through, among other things, doctor shopping, altered or fraudulent prescriptions, bogus call-in prescriptions, diversion by unscrupulous physicians and pharmacists, and drug theft.

^{4.} OxyContin, a prescription painkiller, is a Schedule II controlled substance which is identified as a drug of concern by the DEA based on a marked escalation of its abuse as reported by drug abuse treatment centers, law enforcement personnel, and health care professionals.

^{5.} Xanax is a Schedule IV controlled substance used to treat anxiety disorders and panic attacks. Xanax is in a class of medications called benzodiazepines. Abuse of benzodiazepines is particularly high among heroin and cocaine abusers. A large percentage of people entering treatment for narcotic or cocaine addiction also report abusing benzodiazepines. One method of the illegal distribution of both OxyContin and Xanax is through improper prescribing by physicians.

forms for pain medication written by respondent. One of those arrested reported that respondent would provide prescriptions for Vicodin or hydrocodone without conducting any medical examination or without any apparent medical indication.

- (d) A review of a Controlled Substances Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES) report, setting forth the prescriptions written by respondent over the period of January 1, 2005 to October 28, 2005, raised concerns over respondent's prescribing practices. The CURES report had a number of unusual and suspicious entries. Nearly all the prescriptions were for Vicodin which is the registered trade name for hydrocodone, identified as a drug of concern by the DEA. Several patients were receiving large quantities of the drug and were filling the prescriptions at different pharmacies which is often done by drug addicts trying to hide a drug addiction.
- (e) On or about December 9, 2005, a Medical Board investigator spoke with the confidential informant ("CI-1") who filed the initial complaint with the Medical Board. CI-1 established his familiarity with respondent and indicated he had information which might be useful to the Medical Board's investigation. CI-1 requested confidentiality because he believed respondent was volatile and potentially violent. Among other things, CI-1 informed the Medical Board investigator of his belief that respondent was bi-polar and self-medicated by taking prescription drugs like Vicodin, as well as street drugs like cocaine and crystal methamphetamine; and that respondent wrote prescriptions of Vicodin for patients, friends and family, and then asked them to give her some of the Vicodin prescribed to them.
- (f) On or about January 13, 2006, a Medical Board investigator spoke with another witness who asked to remain anonymous. This witness, designated as CI-2, informed the Medical Board investigator that, among other things, she had observed erratic behavior from respondent such as the time when respondent called CI-2 and her friend at regular intervals all night long. On one occasion, CI-2 heard respondent order 1000 tablets of Viagra over the phone. When CI-2 questioned

respondent about this transaction, respondent became defensive. Respondent eventually told CI-2 that she was going to sell the Viagra to a drug dealer. Respondent met the dealer in front of her apartment complex and exchanged the Viagra for cocaine. CI-2 informed the Medical Board investigator that she had observed respondent "get high" about four times: twice at a friend's house and twice in a public restroom. Respondent's drug of choice was identified as cocaine. CI-2 reported also seeing respondent take Vicodin. Respondent once offered to sell CI-2 some Vicodin but CI-2 declined.

THE UNDERCOVER BUY OF APRIL 5, 2006

("CS") agreed to cooperate with the DEA by participating in an undercover buy from respondent set for April 5, 2006. The undercover buy took place at respondent's office. During the undercover buy, respondent saw CS in her office, not in an examination room. Respondent never asked CS how he was feeling and never asked any questions about his health. CS reminded respondent he was there to pick up a prescription for himself and one for "Mr. Charlie." CS dictated his name, the drugs he desired, and the desired quantity, while respondent filled out a triplicate prescription form. He then did the same for "Mr. Charlie's" prescription. CS paid respondent in cash and left with the prescriptions. There was no medical examination nor any medical indication for writing these prescriptions.

THE UNDERCOVER BUY OF SEPTEMBER 25, 2007

- (h) The DEA used another confidential source, identified as CS-2, to make additional undercover buys from respondent. CS-2 had recently been arrested on drug charges and offered to provide evidence against several Los Angeles area doctors, including respondent, who were selling prescriptions and/or drugs.
- (i) On or about September 25, 2007, the DEA carried out an undercover buy between CS-2 and respondent. As part of the buy, CS-2 met respondent in the parking garage of her residence in Los Angeles. CS-2 provided respondent with

and Many Same Respondent gave out the following prescriptions for a cost of \$400 each: Milliam Name (100 OxyContin, 80 mg and 60 Valium, 10 mg); Rame (100 OxyContin, 80 mg and 60 Valium, 10 mg); Rame (100 OxyContin, 80 mg and 60 Xanax, 2 mg); and Many Same (100 OxyContin, 80 mg and 60 Xanax, 2 mg.) Prior to writing these prescriptions, respondent did not conduct any medical examination nor was there any medical indication for prescribing the OxyContin and Xanax to any of the aforementioned individuals. In addition to the aforementioned transactions, respondent informed CS-2 that she had 200 OxyContin pills and she would consider selling some or all of them for \$25.00 a piece. CS-2 told respondent that he would think about it.

THE UNDERCOVER BUY OF OCTOBER 16, 2007

- undercover buy took place between respondent and CS-2. CS-2 met respondent in the parking garage of her residence in Los Angeles. CS-2 provided respondent with undercover drivers licenses to obtain six prescriptions for four hundred dollars (\$400) a piece for a combined total of two thousand four hundred dollars (\$2,400). The following prescriptions were written by respondent under the names on the drivers licenses provided by CS-2: Ship (100 OxyContin, 80 mg and 60 Xanax, 2 mg); Chapter Carolino (100 OxyContin, 80 mg and 60 Xanax, 2 mg); Photo (100 OxyContin, 80 mg and 60 Xanax, 2 mg); Rand (100 OxyContin, 80 mg and 60 Xanax, 2 mg); Photo (100 OxyContin, 80 mg and 60 Xanax, 2 mg); Photo (100 OxyContin, 80 mg and 60 Xanax, 2 mg). Prior to writing these prescriptions, respondent did not conduct any medical examination nor was there any medical indication for prescribing the OxyContin and Xanax to any of the aforementioned individuals.
- (k) During the undercover buy of October 16, 2007, respondent and CS-2 had a conversation about where to get prescriptions for OxyContin filled and she suggested a pharmacy in the valley called "Vine" where the pharmacist,

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(I) Additional CURES reports for the time frame covering

December 1, 2006 to April 13, 2007 and April 1, 2007 to July 31, 2007 were
reviewed and revealed suspicious activity. The CURES reports for prescriptions
written by respondent showed numerous prescriptions for OxyContin written in
combination with Vicodin. Several of these prescriptions were filled at Vine
Discount Pharmacy. The prescribing pattern was suspicious based on, among
other things, the large volume of OxyContin and Vicodin being prescribed by
respondent and the number of prescriptions being filled at the Vine Pharmacy.

THE UNDERCOVER BUY OF NOVEMBER 8, 2007

On November 8, 2007, another undercover buy took place between (m) CS-2 and respondent. CS-2 received a telephone call from respondent in which CS-2 and respondent discussed the purchase of three prescriptions for 100 OxyContin, 80 mg tablets. CS-2 called respondent and gave her the names of three individuals in whose names the prescriptions were to be written and told respondent that he would bring her photocopies of the three driver licenses. Respondent told CS-2 to meet her in the parking structure of her apartment building. CS-2 met respondent as instructed and gave her the copies of the three driver's licenses and \$1,200 in exchange for three prescriptions of 100 OxyContin, 80 mg tablets. CS-2 provided respondent with photocopies of three undercover driver's licenses used by DEA Special Agents and Diversion Investigators in the names of M (DOB (DOB (DOB (DOB)). Respondent gave CS-2 and M prescriptions for each of the aforementioned for 100 OxyContin, 80 mg. Prior to writing these prescriptions, respondent did not conduct any medical examinations, asked no questions concerning symptoms or illness of the three individuals and there was no medical indication to support the prescriptions.

THE UNDERCOVER BUY OF DECEMBER 22, 2007

(n) Between December 19, 2007, and December 21, 2007, CS-2 recorded several conversations between CS-2 and respondent. In a recorded conversation between CS-2 and respondent on December 19, 2007, respondent offered to sell CS-2 two hundred (200) OxyContin, 80 mg tablets at \$25.00 each. CS-2 asked respondent to lower the price and respondent told CS-2 that the reason the price per pill was so high was because of the "overhead" and that doctors and pharmacists have to be paid as well as the people who allow their names and drivers licenses to be used to obtain the prescription. On the recording, respondent informed CS-2 that she would give CS-2 a free prescription to make up for the high cost of each OxyContin tablet. Respondent also told CS-2 that she is happy that she found some OxyContin tablets for him. On December 20, 2007, CS-2 provided respondent with the name of (DOB in which the free prescription should be written. CS-2 and respondent agreed to meet in the parking structure of her apartment building on December 21, 2007. During the buy, CS-2 gave respondent \$5,000 for 200 OxyContin, 80 mg tablets. At that time, respondent also gave CS-2 the "free" prescription for 100 OxyContin, 80 mg tablets and 60 Xanax, 2 mg tablets in the name that CS-2 had provided to respondent. Prior to writing the prescription, respondent did not conduct any medical examination, asked no questions concerning symptoms or illness of the individual in whose name the prescription was written and there was no medical indication to support the prescription.

THE SEARCH OF RESPONDENT'S RESIDENCE

- (o) On or about March 25, 2008, a search warrant was executed on respondent's residence by the DEA. Respondent's apartment was filled with clothing, shoes, plastic storage bins, papers, dirty dishes, and other clutter.
- (p) During the search of respondent's residence, the following items were discovered:

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substances; and failing to obtain a history and failing to perform an appropriate prior examination prior to distributing dangerous drugs and controlled substances.

- (2) Failing to have a treatment plan with specific objectives prior to providing prescriptions for dangerous drugs and controlled substances; and failing to have a treatment plan with specific objectives prior to distributing dangerous drugs and controlled substances.
- (3) Failing to discuss the potential risks and benefits as part of any informed consent prior to providing prescriptions for dangerous drugs and controlled substances; and failing to discuss the potential risks and benefits as part of any informed consent prior to distributing dangerous drugs and controlled substances.
- (4) Failing to maintain accurate or adequate records related to providing prescriptions for dangerous drugs and controlled substances; and failing to maintain accurate or adequate records related to the distribution of dangerous drugs and controlled substances.
- (5) Providing prescriptions for dangerous drugs and controlled substances without any medical indication; and distributing dangerous drugs and controlled substances without any medical indication.

THIRD CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Repeated Negligent Acts)

- 15. Respondent is further subject to disciplinary action under sections 2227 and 2234, as defined by section 2234, subdivision (c), of the Code, in that she committed repeated negligent acts, as more particularly alleged hereinafter:
 - (a) Paragraphs 13 through 14, above, are hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

FOURTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Acts of Dishonesty or Corruption)

16. Respondent is further subject to disciplinary action under sections 2227 and 2234, as defined by section 2234, subdivision (e), of the Code, in that she committed acts of

dishonesty or corruption by illegally providing prescriptions for dangerous drugs and controlled substances; and by illegally diverting dangerous drug and controlled substances, as more particularly alleged hereinafter:

(a) Paragraphs 13 through 15, above, are hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

FIFTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Excessive Use of Alcohol or Drugs)

- 17. Respondent is further subject to disciplinary action under sections 2227 and 2234 as defined by section 2239, in that she has used, prescribed, and/or administered dangerous drugs and controlled substances to herself to the extent, or in such a manner as to be dangerous or injurious to herself, or to any other person or to the public, or to the extent that such use, impairs her ability to practice medicine safely, as more particularly alleged hereinafter:
 - (a) Paragraphs 13 through 16, above, are hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.
 - (b) On or about March 25, 2008, a search warrant was executed on respondent's residence by the DEA. Respondent's apartment was filled with clothing, shoes, plastic storage bins, papers, dirty dishes, and other clutter. Respondent was frisked and she felt very thin and emaciated. She had a drowsy look about her.
 - cocaine use was discovered in respondent's master bathroom including, but not limited to, a blackened crack pipe, a blackened metal spoon, a butane lighter, cotton pads, baking soda (often used as a cutting agent), and copper scrubber pads (often used as a filter) on the bathroom counter. Two small plastic baggies were discovered in a makeup bag in the master bathroom. One baggie contained a small amount of white powder. The other baggie contained a larger amount of a hard white chalky substance which field tested positive for cocaine. The white powder and white

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1	chalky substances seized from respondent's master bathroom field tested positive for
2	cocaine.
3	(d) The search of respondent's residence took many hours. During the
4	search of her residence, respondent remained in her daughter's room sleeping except
5	for when she got up to use the restroom and get a bowl of soup.
6	(e) During the hearing of April 22, 2008 on the Petition for Interim Order
7	of Suspension in this case, respondent admitted that she was a recovering cocaine
8	addict.
9	SIXTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE
10	(Violation of Federal and State Drug Laws)
11	18. Respondent is further subject to disciplinary action under sections 2227 and
12	2234, as defined by section 2238 of the Code, in that respondent has violated state and federal drug
13	laws, to wit, Health and Safety Code sections 11054, 11153, 11154, 11157, 11350 and 11352 and
14	similar federal laws and regulations in the Federal Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. §§ 800 et
15	seq., in regards to her use and possession of illegal drugs and her unlawful distribution and sale of
16	dangerous drugs and controlled substances, as more particularly alleged hereinafter:
17	(a) Paragraphs 13 through 17, above, are hereby incorporated by reference
18	as if fully set forth herein.
19	SEVENTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE
20	(Failure to Maintain Accurate and Adequate Medical Records)
21	19. Respondent is further subject to disciplinary action under sections 2227 and
22	2234, as defined by section 2266, in that respondent failed to maintain accurate and adequate
23	medical records, as more particularly alleged hereinafter:
24	(a) Paragraphs 13 through 18, above, are hereby incorporated by reference
25	as if fully set forth herein.
26	(b) Respondent failed to maintain accurate or adequate medical records
27	in that she failed to, among other things, document a history, physical examination,
28	treatment plan with specific objectives, informed consent and/or other medical

indication in regards to prescriptions for dangerous drugs and controlled substances; and the distribution of dangerous drugs and controlled substances.

EIGHTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Repeated Acts of Excessive Prescribing, Furnishing, Dispensing or Administering Drugs)

- 20. Respondent is further subject to disciplinary action under sections 2227 and 2234, as defined by section 725, in that respondent committed repeated acts of clearly excessive prescribing, furnishing, dispensing or administering drugs, as more particularly alleged herein.
 - (a) Paragraphs 13 through 19, above, are hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.
 - (b) Respondent committed repeated acts of excessively prescribing, furnishing, dispensing or administering dangerous drugs and controlled substances through her actions of, among other things, selling prescriptions for, and distributing, dangerous drugs and controlled substances without an appropriate prior examination or any medical indication on multiple occasions as evidenced by, but not limited to, the prescribing pattern established through CURES reports, undercover operations by the DEA, and through materials observed and obtained as part of the search warrant executed on March 25, 2008.

NINTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Conviction of a Crime Substantially Related to the Qualifications, Functions or Duties of a Physician and Surgeon)

- 21. Respondent is further subject to disciplinary action under Code sections 2227 and 2234 as defined by section 2236 of the Code, in that she has been convicted of a crime substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of a physician and surgeon, as more particularly alleged below:
 - A. On or about November 10, 2008, in the United States District Court, Central District of California, in the case of the *United States of America v. Monique Williams*, Case No. CR-08-01171-MMM, respondent pled guilty to violation of Title 21, U.S.C. sections 841(a)(1) and (b)(1)(C) [knowing, intentional and illegal distribution of a controlled substance].

- B. On or about August 3, 2009, as a result of the guilty plea, respondent was sentenced to 36 months imprisonment at the Bureau of Prisons. Upon release from prison, respondent shall be placed on supervised release for a term of three (3) years under specified terms and conditions including but not limited to the following:
- 1. Respondent shall comply with the rules and regulations of the United States Probation Office and General Order 318;
- 2. Respondent shall refrain from any unlawful use of controlled substance and shall submit to drug tests as directed by the Probation Officer;
- 3. Respondent shall participate in outpatient substance abuse treatment and drug counseling, shall abstain from use of illicit drugs and alcohol and shall refrain from abusing prescription medication;
- 4. Respondent shall not be employed in any capacity wherein she has custody, control or management of drugs or prescription drugs; and
- 5. Respondent shall not be employed in any position that requires licensing and/or certification by any local, state of federal agency without approval of the Probation Officer.
- C. The facts and circumstances surrounding this conviction and to which respondent stipulated in her federal plea agreement are as follows: On or about the dates listed below, respondent knowingly and intentionally issued the prescriptions and/or dispensed the drugs described below. Respondent issued these prescriptions and/or dispensed the drugs without conducting any medical examinations on the individuals to whom the drugs were prescribed and/or dispensed. There was no legitimate medical purpose for respondent to issue the prescriptions and/or dispense the drugs and their issuance occurred outside the course of professional medical practice. Respondent intentionally prescribed and/or sold these drugs outside of the usual course of professional medical practice for personal financial gain, as more particularly alleged herein.

a. <u>September 25, 2007</u>

On or about September 25, 2007, respondent met a confidential DEA source (CS) in the parking garage of respondent's residence and wrote prescriptions in exchange for money. CS provided respondent with photocopies of driver's licenses of M.N., R.G., and M.S., and requested that respondent write prescriptions in these individuals' names. In exchange for \$400 per prescription, respondent provided CS with the following prescriptions:

- (1) M.N. for 100 OxyContin, 80 mg and 60 Valium, 10 mg
- (2) R.G. for 100 OxyContin, 80 mg and 60 Xanax, 2 mg
- (3) M.S. for 100 OxyContin, 80 mg and 60 Xanax, 2 mg

 Respondent also offered to sell CS 200 OxyContin pills for \$25 per pill.

b. October 16, 2007

On or about October 16, 2007, respondent met CS in the parking garage of respondent's apartment complex. Respondent agreed to sell CS six (6) prescriptions for \$400 each. CS provided respondent with the names of five driver's licenses and \$2,400. Respondent then provided CS with the following prescriptions:

- (1) S.H. for 100 OxyContin, 80 mg and 60 Xanax, 2 mg
- (2) C.C. for 100 OxyContin, 80 mg and 60 Xanax, 2 mg
- (3) D.Y. for 100 OxyContin, 80 mg and 60 Xanax, 2 mg
- (4) F.P. for 100 OxyContin, 80 mg and 60 Xanax, 2 mg
- (5) R.G. for 100 OxyContin, 80 mg and 60 Xanax, 2 mg During the buy, respondent suggested to CS that the prescriptions be filled at a specialty pharmacy where the pharmacist would be willing to fill 10 prescriptions for 60 pills a week. Respondent suggested that this amount would stay "under the radar."

c. November 8, 2007

On or about November 8, 2007, respondent called CS and discussed selling CS three prescriptions for 100 OxyContin, 80 mg tablets. CS gave respondent three names from driver's licenses in whose names the prescriptions were to be written and told respondent that he would bring her copies of the licenses when he picked up the prescriptions. CS later met

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respondent in the parking garage at her residence. CS gave respondent \$1,200 and respondent provided CS with the following prescriptions:

- (1) M.N. for 100 OxyContin, 80 mg
- (2) R.G. for 100 OxyContin, 80 mg
- (3) M.S. for 100 OxyContin, 80 mg

d. <u>December 21, 2007</u>

On or about December 19, 2008, respondent spoke to CS by telephone and offered to sell CS 200 OxyContin 80 mg tablets for \$25 each. CS asked respondent to lower the price, but respondent said that she could not do so because her overhead was high. Respondent told CS that because of the high price per pill, she would give CS a free prescription. On December 21, 2007, CS spoke with respondent via telephone and provided respondent with the undercover name and date of birth of a DEA Special Agent in which the free prescription should be written. On December 21, 2007, respondent met with CS in the parking garage of her residence. CS gave respondent \$5,000 and respondent provided CS with 200 OxyContin 80 mg. tablets. Respondent also provided CS with the free prescription written for M.N. for 100 OxyContin, 80 mg and 60 Xanax 2 mg.

TENTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Unprofessional Conduct)

- 22. Respondent is further subject to disciplinary action under sections 2227 and 2234 of the Code in that she has engaged in conduct which breaches the rules or ethical code of the medical profession, or conduct which is unbecoming to a member in good standing of the medical profession, and which demonstrates an unfitness to practice medicine, as more particularly described hereinafter:
 - (a) Paragraphs 13 through 21, above, are hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

PRAYER

WHEREFORE, Complainant requests that a hearing be held on the matters herein alleged, and that following the hearing, the Medical Board of California issue a decision: